226

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices,

N°. 550.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1765.

BOSTON, October 14.

We hear from Braintree that the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of that Town, legally aſſembled on Tueſday the Twenty fourth of September laſt, unanimouſly voted, that Inſtructions ſhould be given their Repreſentative, for his Conduct in General Aſſembly, on this great Occaſion—The Subſtance of theſe Inſtructions is as follows :*

To EBENEZER THAYER, Esq.

SIR,

"IN all the Calamities which have ever befallen this Country, we have never felt ſo great a Concern, or ſuch alarming Apprehenſions, as on this Occaſion.—Such is our Loyalty to the King, our Veneration for both Houſes of Parliament, and our Affection for all our Fellow ſubjects in Britain, that Meaſures, which diſcover any Unkindneſs in that Country towards Us, are the more ſenſibly and intimately felt. And we can no longer forbear complaining, that many of the Meaſures of the late Miniſtry, and ſome of the late Acts of Parliament, have a Tendency, in our Apprehenſion, to diveſt us of our moſt eſſential Rights and Liberties.—We ſhall confine ourſelves, however, chiefly to the Act of Parliament, commonly called the Stamp Act, by which a very burthenſome, and in our Opinion unconſtitutional Tax, is to be laid upon us all ; and we ſubjected to numerous and enormous Penalties, to be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, at the Option of an Informer, in a Court of Admiralty without a Jury.—

"We have called this a burthenſome Tax, becauſe the Duties are ſo numerous and ſo high, and the Embarraſſments to Buſineſs in this infant, ſparſely-ſettled Country, ſo great, that it would be totally impoſſible for the People to ſubſiſt under it, if we had no Controverſy at all about the Right and Authority of impoſing it. Conſidering the preſent Scarcity of Money, we have Reaſon to think, the Execution of that Act for a ſhort Space of Time would drein the Country of its Caſh, ſtrip Multitudes of all their Property, and reduce them to abſolute Beggary. And what the Conſequence would be to the Peace of the Province, from ſo ſudden a Shock and ſuch a convulſive Change, in the whole Courſe of our Buſineſs and Subſiſtence, we tremble to conſider.— We further apprehend this Tax to be unconſtitutional : We have always underſtood it to be a grand and fundamental Principle of the Conſtitution, that no Freeman ſhould be ſubjected to any Tax, to which he has not given his own Conſent, in Perſon or by Proxy. And the Maxims of the Law as we have conſtantly received them, are to the ſame Effect, that no Freeman can be ſeparated from his Property, but by his own Act or Fault—We take it clearly, therefore, to be inconſiſtent with the Spirit of the Common Law, and of the eſſential fundamental Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, that we ſhould be ſubjected to any Tax, impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament : becauſe we are not repreſented in that Aſſembly in any Senſe, unleſs it be by a Fiction of Law, as inſenſible in Theory as it would be injurious in Practice, if ſuch a Taxation ſhould be grounded on it.—

"But the moſt grievous Innovation of all, is the alarming Extenſion of the Power of Courts of Admiralty. In theſe Courts, one Judge preſides alone ! No Juries have any Concern there !—The Law, and the Fact, are both to be decided by the ſame ſingle Judge, whoſe Commiſſion is only during Pleaſure, and with whom, as we are told, the moſt miſchievous of all Cuſtoms has become eſtabliſhed, that of taking Commiſſions on all condemnations ; ſo that he is under a pecuniary Temptation always againſt the Subject. Now, if the Wiſdom of the Mother Country has thought the Independency of the Judges, ſo eſſential to an impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as to render them independent of every Power on Earth, independent of the King, the Lords, the Commons, the People, nay independent, in Hope and Expectation, of the Heir apparent, by continuing their Commiſſions after a Demiſe of the Crown ; What Juſtice and Impartiality are we, at 3000 Miles diſtance from the Fountain to expect from ſuch a Judge of Admiralty ? We have all along thought the Acts of Trade in this Reſpect a Grievance : but the Stamp Act has opened a vaſt Number of Sources of new Crimes, which may be committed by any Man, and cannot, but be committed by Multitudes, and prodigious Penalties are annexed, and all theſe are to be tried by ſuch a Judge of ſuch a Court ! — What can be wanting, after this, but a weak or wicked Man for a Judge, to render Us the moſt ſordid and forlorn of Slaves ? We mean the Slaves of *a Slave* of the Servants of a Miniſter of State :—We cannot help aſſerting therefore, that this Part of the Act will make an eſſential Change in the Conſtitution of Juries, and is directly repugnant to the Great Charter itſelf. For by that Charter, "No Amerciament ſhall be aſſeſſed, but by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of the Vicinage."—And "No Freeman ſhall be taken, or impriſoned, or diſſeized of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Cuſtoms, nor paſſed upon, nor condemned, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land." —So that this Act will "make ſuch a Diſtinction, and create ſuch a Difference between" the Subjects in Great-Britain, and thoſe in America as we could not have expected from the Guardians of Liberty in "Both."—

As theſe, Sirs, are our Sentiments of that Act, We, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants, legally aſſembled for this Purpoſe, muſt enjoin it upon you, to comply with no Meaſures or Propoſals for countenancing the ſame, or aſſiſting in the Execution of it, but by all lawful Means, conſiſtent with our Allegiance to the King, and Relation to Great Britain, to oppoſe the Execution of it, till we can hear the Succeſs of the Cries and Petitions of America for Relief.

We further recommend the moſt clear and explicit Aſſertion and Vindication of our Rights and Liberties, to be entered on the Public Records ; that the World may know, in the preſent and all future Generations, that we have a clear Knowledge and a juſt Senſe of them, and, with Submiſſion to Divine Providence, that we never can be Slaves.

Nor can we think it adviſeable to agree to any Steps for the Protection of ſtamped Papers, or Stamp Officers.....Good and wholſome Laws we have already, for the Preſervation of the Peace : And we apprehend there is no further Danger of Tumult and Diſorder, ---to which we have a well-grounded Averſion ; and that any extraordinary and expenſive Exertions, would tend to exaſperate the People and endanger the public Tranquility, rather than the contrary.—Indeed we cannot too often inculcate upon you our Deſires, that all extraordinary Grants and expenſive Meaſures, may, upon all Occaſions, as much as poſſible be avoided.—The Public Money, of this Country, is the Toil and Labour of the People, who are under many uncommon Difficulties and Diſtreſſes, at this Time : So that all reaſonable Frugality ought to be obſerved. And we would recommend particularly, the ſtricteſt Care, and the utmoſt Firmneſs to prevent all unconſtitutional Draughts upon the Public Treaſury.

To JACOB FOWLE *and* WILLIAM BOURN, *Eſq'rs. the preſent Repreſentatives of the Town of* MARBLEHEAD.

GENTLEMEN,

WE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the ſaid Town of *Marblehead*, in Town-Meeting aſſembled, the Twenty fourth Day of *September*, A. D. 1765, profeſſing the greateſt Loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and our ſincere Regard and profound Reverence for the *Britiſh* Parliament as the moſt powerful and reſpectable Body of Men on Earth, yet, at the ſame time, being deeply ſenſible of the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes, to which that auguſt Aſſembly's late Exertion of their Power, in and by the *Stamp-Act*, muſt neceſſarily expoſe us, think it proper, in the preſent critical Conjuncture of Affairs, to give you the following INSTRUCTION, *Viz.*

THAT you promote, and readily join in, ſuch dutiful Remonſtrances and humble Petitions to the King and Parliament, and other decent Meaſures, as may have a Tendency to obtain a Repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, or Alleviation of the heavy Burdens thereby impoſed on the *American Britiſh* Colonies. And for as much as great Tumults, tending to the Subverſion of Government, and the great Reproach of the Inhabitants of this Province, have lately happened, and ſeveral Outrages committed by ſome evil-minded People in the Capital Town thereof—You are, therefore, directed to bear your Teſtimony againſt, and do all in your Power to ſuppreſs and prevent, all riotous Aſſemblies and unlawful Acts of Violence upon the Perſons or Subſtance of any of His Majeſty's Subjects :

AND that you do not give your Aſſent to any Act of Aſſembly that ſhall imply the Willingneſs of your Conſtituents, to ſubmit to any internal Taxes, that are impoſed otherwiſe than by the Great and General Court of this Province, according to the Conſtitution of this Government.

OTHER Matters we leave to your Prudence, truſting you will act, as we apprehend you have ever done, conſiſtent with Honor and Juſtice to your Conſtituents and with due Regard to the publick Welfare.

Atteſt, *Benja. Boden*, Town-Clerk.

From the New York Gazette.

IT is hoped no Man who has the leaſt Pretence to the Character of a Gentleman, a Freeman, or an honeſt Man ; or who would deſire not to be thought an Enemy to his Country, to the Engliſh Conſtitution, and to Mankind ; will ever purchaſe, or apply for one Stampt Paper, whatever Inconveniencies he may be reduced to.—None can poſſibly be equal to the loſs of every Thing valuable in the Engliſh Conſtitution, and the Entailment of Slavery upon all ſucceeding Generations.

The STAMP ACT to be Sold by EDES and GILL.

John Griffith,

CONTINUES his School oppoſite *William Vaſſall*, Eſq ; and teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. at the uſual Hours. And for the Benefit of ſuch as cannot attend by Day, he opens Evening School this Evening *Boſton, October 7, 1765.*

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

HAS imported in Captains *Hulme* and *Shand*, an Aſſortment of Goods for the Seaſon, which he will ſell at the loweſt Advance for Caſh.

N. B. Caſh will be paid for good POT-ASH.

Saml. Eliot

Has imported in the Captains *Deverſon* and *Shand* ;

A Freſh Aſſortment

of Engliſh and India Goods ; a

Great Variety of Winter Goods

particularly,

Which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, both by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market.

Where may be alſo had, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and faſhionable Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, &c.

Joſeph Barrel

HAS Imported in the Captains *Hulme* and *Shand* from LONDON ;

A Few Peices of blue & cloth-colour'd Cloths, blue and mixt Frizes, blue Duffils, ſtriped Blanketings, green, pink, crimſon and red Drapery and Colcheſter Bayes, Bed-Rugs, Iriſh Linnens and Sheetings, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Store, the lower End of Kingſtreet.

* made by John Adams Esqr attorney at Laws, Author of the essay on the Cannon and Feudal Law. vide pa. 159. & vide page 53. & See Magna Charta page 79 Vol. 2 Page 179.
000000000 vide page 53.

Last Thurſday Se'nnight arrived at New York, His Majeſty's Packet Boat the Harriot, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Auguſt 15.

ON Wedneſday his Grace the Duke of Richmond kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on his being appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

Yeſterday the Hon. Mr. Charles York kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, upon his promotion to be Attorney-General, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton.

It is ſaid that Sir Fletcher Norton has obtained a Patent of Precedency, by which he will take place next to the Solicitor General, and before all other of his Majeſty's Council.

Private letters from Paris adviſe, that the arrival of Mr. Wilkes there was in order to wait more conveniently the ſucceſs of very powerful interceſſions in his favour, making by that gentleman's friends on this ſide the water.

Some diſpatches of importance have this week been received from our Ambaſſador at Madrid, which are ſaid to promiſe a favourable accommodation with regard to the payment of the Manilla ranſom bills.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle has been ſent for to Court, and was expected in town laſt night.

Tueſday the Weſt India Merchants gave a grand entertainment at the King's Arms tavern, Cornhill, to the Rt. Hon Henry Seymor Conway, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Harcourt, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction.

It is whiſpered that a certain celebrated Commoner has publickly declared, that unleſs our new Miniſters immediately inſiſt upon the payment of the Canada bills, and the performance of the other articles, which ſtill remain unexecuted of the late peace, he ſhall think them every whit as improper for their employments as their predeceſſors, and be extremely ſorry that they have any concern in managing the affairs of the kingdom.

Yeſterday was held a board of Admiralty, ſaid to be on matters of great importance; and it was talked that two naval expeditions were on the carpet; one under Commodore Graves, to the coaſt of Africa; and that Ad. Edgecome would command another to Newfoundland.

It is talked that there will ſhortly be a change among the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Stamp-duty.

It is reported that Cape Breton, and ſome other important places on the ſea coaſts of North America, are ſpeedily to be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

A Commiſſion it is ſaid is making out for the redemption of the Britiſh ſubjects, now in ſlavery in the ſeveral piratical States of Barbary, &c. with which our commander on that coaſt is to be charged as Ambaſſador Extraordinary.

PHILADEPHIA.

The Ship Charlotte Capt. Holland, and the Ship Lyon, Capt. O'Brien, is arrived in the river from London, by whom we have received ſome later accounts, but have neither time nor room to inſert any of them.

We hear the STAMP PAPERS for this Province is arrived in Capt. Holland, who lies at New-Caſtle under the protection of one of his Majeſty's ſloops of War. It is impoſſible to conceive the conſternation this melancholy news has diffuſed thro' this City-----Rage, reſentment and grief appeared painted in every countenance, and the mournful language of one and all our inhabitants ſeems to be farewell, farewell liberty!------AMERICA, AMERICA doomed by a premature ſentence to ſlavery!---was it thy loyalty----thy filial obedience--- thy exhauſted treaſures---and the rivers of blood ſhed by thy ſons in extending the glory of the Britiſh arms, provoked thy mother country thus unjuſtly to involve thee in diſtreſs, by tearing from thee, the darling privileges of thy children?------or was it the perfidy?------but I cannot proceed------tears of vexation and ſorrow ſtop my pen-----O my country, my country!-----

At a meeting of the Lawyers at the Supream Court held at Perth Amboy, on the 20 ult. like true born ſons of Liberty, and lovers of their country, the chief Juſtice having propoſed the following *Queries*, agreed and came into the order mentioned *Reſolves*, which will always redound to their Honor.

Firſt. Whether if the Stamps ſhould arrive, and be placed at the city of Burlington, by or after the firſt of November, they would, as practitioners, agree to purchaſe them, or any of them for the neceſſary proceedings in the law?

Reſolved, by the whole body N. C. they would not, but rather ſuffer their private intereſt, to give way to the public good, proteſting at the ſame time againſt all indecent or riotous behaviour which they will diſcountenance by every means in their power to preſerve order, and by an abſolute refuſal to make uſe of the Stamps, and other quiet methods, endeavour to obtain a repeal of the law.

Second. Whether it was their opinion, that ſhould the act take place the duties could poſſibly be paid in gold and ſilver?

Anſwered by the whole body, It could not be paid in gold and ſilver even for one year.

Third. Their opinion was deſired, whether, as the act required, the Governor and Chief Juſtice to ſuperintend the diſtributor, he ſhould be obliged to take charge of the diſtribution of the Stamps by order and appointment of the Governor, if he ſhould think proper to fix upon him for that office.

Anſwered and adviſed not to take it upon him, the Governor not being impowered by the act to appoint, or if he was, it was left to the Chief Juſtices option, and that it would be incompatible with his office as Chief Juſtice.

[*A moſt laudable Example this! worthy the Imitation of all other Chief Juſtices and Gentlemen of the Bar!*]

NEW-YORK, October 7.

A Letter from London dated Auguſt 30. ſays, I am very ſorry to hear ſuch repeated bad accounts from *America*, but at the ſame Time I have the pleaſure to tell you, that it is generally believed, that the new Miniſtry will repeal the *STAMP ACT* this Seſſions; for my own part, I make no doubt of it.

On Monday laſt came to Town the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, after Tour thro' his Majeſty's American Iſlands, and Colonies on the Continent; and we hear intends to go for England in the next Packet.

On Tueſday laſt at the Mayor's Court, 216 Inhabitants of the City took up their Freedom, and it is ſuppoſed there were as many more ready to apply for it; but the Court being tired, and not having Time for it, adjourn'd for 4 Weeks.

NEWPORT, October 7.

We hear, by Letters from New York, that the Boſton Commiſſioners, after their Arrival there, waited upon Lieut. Gov. Colden, and acquainted him with their Buſineſs in New York. He received them very coldly, and told them, that the Meeting of the Commiſſioners was unconſtitutional, unprecedented, and unlawful, and that he ſhould give them no kind of Countenance or Encouragement. (a b)

BOSTON, October 14.

☞ The Public are hereby informed, that the Hon. ANDREW BELCHER, Eſq; Regiſter of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, has appointed Mr. EZEKIEL PRICE to be his Deputy in the Room of WILLIAM STORY, Eſq; who Reſign'd; and that the Buſineſs relative to ſaid Court will be attended at Mr. PRICE's Office, the South Side of the Court-Houſe.

The following is a Liſt of the Commiſſioners, now aſſiſting at the general Congreſs of the Colonies, at New-York, *viz.* (c)

Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Hon. *James Otis*, Eſq; *Oliver Partridge* and *Timothy Ruggles* Eſqrs;

Rhode Iſland. *Metcalf Bowler* and *Henry Ward*, Eſqrs;

Connecticut. Col. *Dyer*, Mr. *Johnſon*, and Mr. *Rowland*.

New-York. Mr. *Cruger* the Mayor, Mr. Alderman *Livingſton*, Judge *Livingſton*, Mr. *Liſpenard*, and Mr. *Bayard*.

Jerſeys. The Hon *Robert Ogden*, Eſq; Speaker, *Henry Fiſher* and *Joſeph Burden*, Eſqrs;

Penſylvania. The Hon Mr. *Fox*, Speaker, Mr. *Dickinſon*, Mr. *Bryan*, and Mr. *Morton*.

The Counties of Suſſex, &c on Delaware. *Ceſar Rodney*, Eſq; and Mr. *McKean*.

Maryland. *William Murdock*, *Edward Tilghman*, and *Thomas Ringold*, Eſqrs;

South Carolina. Mr. *Lynch*, Mr. *Gadſden*, and Mr. *Rutledge*.

A certain Esq has been lately rubbing up his old Tools, and purchaſing and making of new ones at S——n and M——n &c. in order to begin a Peice of Work in the engraving Way, which he thinks will be ſo acceptable on the other ſide of the Water as to atone for the late Injuries done the Revenue by the Inſtrumentality of a *Cockell*-Shell.*

We hear that Numbers of young Perſons in the Country are joining in Wedlock, earlier than they intended, ſuppoſing that after the 1ſt of next Month, it would be difficult to have the Ceremony performed without paying dearly for ſtamping:—No leſs than 22 Couple were publiſhed on Sunday laſt Week at Marblehead, intending Marriage on the ſame Account.

We find no Stampmen or ſtamp G—— upon the Continent ſo zealous as are Meſſ'rs I——l & B——, to bring their People to a Willingneſs to be active in their own Deſtruction; all their Speeches ſeem calculated to betray the Aſſemblies into Difficulties; and in ſhort they ſpeak and write in a dirty Cauſe like well fed Lawyers—However they both ſay that what they do is out of real Love and Affection—ſhould we not conclude that they are quite honeſt and quite diſintereſted in the Event of the Cauſe pending.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London.

"WE now congratulate you on a total Change of the Miniſters of State; and now is your "Time to repreſent your Grievances, in a moving "Manner, and I flatter myſelf you will be attended "unto:—Keep clear of all Reflections, and be par- "ticular in your Facts, let them be well ſupported, "and Conſequences juſtly repreſented, in a ſtriking "Light, and the mutual Advantage that will ariſe "to Great-Britain and her Colonies, by being relieved "from your preſent Burthens."——

We hear from Taunton, That at the Superior Court held there laſt Week, one Henry Croſman, a noted Offender in that Part of the Country, was convicted a third Time of Stealing, which by the Province Law is a capital Offence: That the Court however did not proceed to pronounce Sentence of Death againſt him—but for ſome ſpecial Reaſons have ſuſpended the Matter untill the next Term.

That at the ſame Court one Jonathan Shepardſon of Attleboro', was tried for the Murder of one Benjamin Ide there, near a Year ago, by Clubbing him: Ide, it ſeems, with a conſiderable Numbers of others, aſſembled themſelves together, (having before prepared a Wooden Horſe) to ride poor Shepardſon Skimmelton, for ſome apprehended Miſconduct with Regard to the Sex—— It turned out in Evidence, that Ide and his Companions, who by the Way were all black and diſguiſ'd, ſo as not to be known, and look'd terribly, came up with Shepardſon in his Field, ſurrounded him, and made an Aſſault upon him with Clubs or Sticks, with which they were all provided, and cloſing in upon him, Ide received the fatal Stab; and upon this Evidence, Shepardſon was acquitted. [Theſe Schimeton Prolicks have been too frequent in many Parts of the Country; but it is to be hoped that this unhappy Man's Fate of whom it may be ſaid, that *as a Fool dieth, ſo died he*, will be a Caution to others, not to take it upon them in this lawleſs Manner, to puniſh their Neighbours for any ſuppoſed or real Miſbehaviour, but leave them to the due Courſe of Law]

At the ſame Court one George Eliot confeſſed himſelf guilty of knowingly uttering a falſe and counterfeit Dollar, for which he was ſentenced to pay a Fine of Forty Shillings, to ſuffer one Month's Impriſonment, to find Sureties for his good Behavior for 12 Months, and to pay Coſts.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

You'l oblige an honeſt Marblehead-Man who dares to write and ſpeak as he thinks, and not as he is told by your big ones, if you'l give the following a Place in your next Paper. Your's, &c.

THAT ſome Perſons who have imprudently let their volatile Tongues expoſe the Naughtineſs of their Hearts, and thereby given too much Reaſon to ſuſpect that they are capable of ſacrificing the Honor, Rights and Privileges of their Country for private Advantage, ſhould be terribly afraid of the Reſentments of an abuſed People, is no Wonder: But while ſome are bearing Teſtimony againſt Mobs, and at the ſame Time declaring that they will ſoon import into this Province a certain Species of contraband Goods in an illicit Way, it may not be unſeaſonable or unkind to hint to ſuch bold Adventurers, that ſo good a Look-out is kept as makes it more than probable they may be taken in the very Act, when not only the vile Merchandize will be ſeized, but very ſevere Penalties alſo incurred; for they may depend upon it that thoſe now in power will by no Means be baſe enough to ſuffer or admit of any unlawful Compoſitions, whereby the Publick will be defrauded of their Dues, as the S—m & M——d Men know was the Caſe in ſome particular Inſtances while under a Cockolian or Shell Fiſh Adminiſtration.——

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

TO-MORROW, the 15th Inſtant, at the Shop lately kept by *William Tyler Kilby*.

A Variety of Braizery Ware,

which will be Sold in Lots:—alſo two Barrel Coppers—The Goods to be ſeen this Day:—The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock Forenoon.

Choice Raiſins,

To be Sold by *JOHN BRADFORD*, at his Store Near the Draw-Bridge.

TO BE SOLD,

A handſome well-finiſh'd Houſe,

with good Accommodations, and convenient Out-Houſes, and a large Store contiguous to the Houſe, which with ſmall Expence might be made a Dwelling-Houſe of, being three Stories high, with a fine Cellar under it, with Land and Garden ſufficient for two Families. Said Houſe is very pleaſantly at *New Boſton*, and will be ſold cheap, and the pay made eaſy. For further Particulars, inquire of *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*, at their Store the South Side of the Town Dock.

N. B. If ſaid Houſe is not ſold by the Beginning of *November*, it will be to Lett.

TO BE LETT,

A commodious Shop, oppoſite to the Weſt End of the Town Houſe, Boſton.—*Enquire at the* London *Book Store, King ſtreet.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

An Engliſh or American Servant

Man, who ſhaves, dreſſes Hair, and can attend a Table. Such a Perſon, who has good Recommendations, will hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printers.

N. B. *The Gentleman who would engage ſuch a Servant, goes to England in the Spring of the next Year.*

Caſh given for FLAX-SEED, by *Hugh Tarbett*, at his Warehouſe near the Golden Ball.

(a b) vide the Circular Letter of Virginia page 180

(a) vide Mem. Remonſtrance and Petition to King from Congreſs page 381 & Circular Letter page 180

2d The Glorious Author of the Farmers Letters

¶ vide ye Act. pa. 53 ¶ ditto ¶ ditto.

† Who Diſſented from the Congreſs, and would not ſign ‡ He alſo did the ſame. ¶ Salem & Marblehead * Cockle & Collector of Salem — Governor Barnard & Ingerſol x vide Reſolves page 366 III See pa. 53.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I Han't rit nothing to be printed a great while: but I can't ſleep a nights, one wink hardly, of late.—I hear ſo much talk about the ſtamp act and the governor's ſpeech, that it ſeems as if 'twould make me crazy.—The governor has painted a dreadful picture of the times after the firſt of November—I hate the thoughts of the firſt of November.—I hope twill be a great ſtorm, and black and gloomy weather, as our faces and hearts will all be.—Tis worſe than all the fifth of Novembers that ever was—The Pope never did half ſo much miſchief, as that ſtamp act will do, if the world ſtands as long as the Pope has done——However, ſeems to me the governor has repreſented the times worſe than they will be—For in the firſt place they do ſay, that thieves and robbers and rioters, ay and lyars too, and all ſorts of rogues, may be puniſh'd as well after the ſtamp act takes place as before.—and as to ſuing poor folks for money, that does no body no good but the lawyers.—But as to trade and ſhipping and ſuch like, it ſeems to me we had better be without the moſt of that than with it—for it only makes rum and ſuch things cheap, and ſo makes folks drink toddy and ſlip inſtead of cyder, when they an't half ſo good and holſome—and it mades us all beaus, and dreſſes us up fine—We got into a way on't o late, —our young men buy them blue ſurtouts, with fine yellow buttons, and boughton broad cloth coats-jackets and breeches—and our young women wear callicoes, chinces and laces, and other nicknacks to make them fine.—But the naughty jacks and trollops muſt leave off ſuch vanity, and go to nitting and ſpinning—I always uſed to keep a comely boughten coat to go to meeting in, but I'le vow I'le never put it on again after firſt November, if the ſtamp act takes place; I'le cut up the hide of my fat Ox that I'm fatting for my winter's beef firſt, and make a coat of that, with the hair on.—I'm ſure I could be edified as much with the ſermon, as if I had on a royal robe, and be as warm in it too.——I've read ſomewhere that the folks in old England before Cæſar went there, wore ſuch ſkins of beaſts, and yet loved liberty, and knew how to keep it too—I don't believe our young folks would love to dance together at huſking frolicks, and to kiſs one another a bit the leſs, if they wore woolen ſhirts and ſhifts of their own making, than they do now in their fine ones—I do ſay, I won't buy one ſhilling worth of any thing that comes from old England, till the ſtamp act is appeal'd, nor I won't let any of my ſons and daughters; I'de rather the Spittlefield weavers ſhould pull down all the houſes in old England, and knock the brains out of all the wicked great men there, than this country ſhould looſe their liberty.—Our fore fathers came over here for liberty of conſcience, and we have been nothing better than ſervants to 'em all along this 100 years, and got juſt enough to keep ſoul and body together, and buy their goods to keep us from freezing to death, & we won't be their negroes. Providence never deſigned us for negroes, I know, for if it had it wou'd have given us black hides, and thick lips, and flat noſes, and ſhort woolly hair, which it han't done, and therefore never intended us for ſlaves—This I know is good a ſillogiſſim as any at colledge, I ſay we are as handſome as old England folks, and ſo ſhould be as free.

So I don't like the governor's ſpeech very well, any more than I did tother ſpeech that he made, where he has not done fairly by me.—I'me ſure I wrote a bundance, about Hemp before he ſaid a word about it—Mr. U and I wrote a good many papers, and us'd many arguments for it, and told the way of managing ont, a year or two before the governor ſaid a word about it—Ay, and a great many folks were ſtirred up to try it, by our writings too, and I believe ſaly Mr. U and I ought to have the honor and glory and profit ont too—of bringing ont into faſhion.—I dont ſee why it would not be reaſonable for our Deputies to make Mr. U and I a grant or two for our extraordinary ſervices, as they do ſometimes to other great men that dont deſerve it half ſo much.

HUMPHRY PLOUGHJOGGER.

By a Computation made, it appears that if the Stamp Act ſhould take Place, the Retailers and Tavernkeepers muſt pay about £ 20,000 Old Tenor every Year for renewing their Licences; and that the whole Charge for Stamp Papers to this Province will amount in one Year to above £ 40 000, which is more than double what the common Charges of Government ought to be in Time of Peace, and is perhaps a larger Sum than the current Caſh of the Country—what then muſt become of the Trade? But notwithſtanding this, it is ſaid a Gentleman of Diſtinction who has lately made the Tour of S l m and M—ble—d, has been pleaſed to give it out, that there are ſome Perſons in thoſe Towns who would willingly make Uſe of Stamp Paper if they could in any Ways obtain them——the true Motives for ſo extraordinary a Conduct, are doubtleſs well known to the Gentleman who it ſhould ſeem has been let into this Secret.

We hear from Cambridge, that Mr. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, is on Wedneſday next to be inſtalled HOLLISIAN Profeſſor of Divinity at Harvard-College. The Solemnity to begin at 11 o'clock A.M.

For *LONDON*,
The Brig *Triſtram*, *David Shand* Maſter, will ſail by the laſt of this Month, having two Thirds of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter, or *Samuel Hughes* in Kingſtreet.

For *BRISTOL*,
The Ship *Dartmouth*, *William Sharrad*, Maſter, will ſail by the 25th. For Freight or Paſſage apply as above. *Boſton, October* 12.

LAtely imported, and to be Sold by *SAMUEL HUGHES*, Linſeed Oyl, Painter's Colours and Brufhes, Brimſtone, common and Poland Starch, Sieve Bottoms, Gun Powder, beſt Engliſh Peaſe by the Cask, Printing Ink, London Pipes of all Sorts, Hemp, Engliſh and Ruſſia Duck, Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklingburgs, *New-Caſtle* Coals, Grindſtones, a Parcel of Junk and a good aſſortment of Engliſh Goods.

The Subſcriber hereby Notifies all Perſons licenſed to ſell Tea, Coffee and China Ware, in the County of *Eſſex*, that he will attend to receive the Duties ariſing on ſaid Articles on Monthe 11th Day of November at Major *Mories* at Haverhill; Tueſday the 12th at Mr. *William Davenport's* at Newbury-Port; Thurſday the 14th at Mr. *Treadwell's* at Ipſwich; Friday 15th at Mr. *Turbox's* at Glouceſter; Monday the 18th at Mrs. *Abigail Pratt's* at Salem; and Tueſday the 19th at Major *Reed's* at Marblehead;—All thoſe who do not give their Attendance at the Times and Places above mentioned, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with me at my Houſe near the Great-Trees South End Boſton, in Order to prevent further Trouble.

JOHN HASKINS, *Farmer*.

To be SOLD, or LETT,
A SLOOP burthen about 86 Tons, well found. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

ANY Woman that will go to Service in a Family ſome Diſtance from Boſton (where there is no Negro) and is willing to do any ſort of Work, and can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place, and have good Wages, by enquiring at *John Wheatley's* in King-Street, *Boſton*.

TO BE LETT, OR SOLD,
A convenient Houſe in *Danvers*, near the South Meeting Houſe, where the Rev. Mr. *Holt* now dwells, having two Rooms and a Shop, and a large Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Garden and a Well of the beſt Water. Inquire of *Benjamin Prefcot* in *Danvers*.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Deacon *Edward Ruggles*, late of *Cambridge*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate to make Payment, as ſoon as may be, to *James Noble* of *Boſton*, or to *Joſeph Williams* of *Roxbury*, Eſqrs; Executors to the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed. As all the aforeſaid Eſtate Real and Perſonal is to be ſold immediately, any Perſon inclined to purchaſe may apply to the Executors aforeſaid. Dated at Boſton October 9th, 1765.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Richard Johnſon*, late of *Lynn*, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to pay what is from them reſpectively due, unto *Benjamin Johnſon*, of ſaid *Lynn*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate. *Lynn, Oct.* 11. 1765.

We the Subſcribers Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon *John Choate*, Eſq; Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. in and for the County of *Eſſex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt againſt the Eſtate of *Richard Johnſon*, late of *Lynn*, Cordwainer, deceas'd, inteſtate, and repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months is allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims.—NOTICE is hereby given that we ſhall attend that Service on the laſt Monday of this, and the ſecond Mondays of the five next enſuing Months, at the Houſe of Mr. *Samuel Johnſon*, Innholder in *Lynn* aforeſaid, from 5 to 8 o'Clock, P. M. on ſaid Days.

Lynn, October 11. 1765. *Nathaniel Henchman, Benj. Brame Burchſtead*, } Commiſſioners.

STray'd or ſtolen out of a Paſture in Charleſtown, on the 3d inſtant, a brown Mare, about 13 hands high, trots all, has ſome white Spots on her Head, and her two near Feet white: Whoever will give Information of the ſaid Mare, or bring her to Timothy Brigden of Charleſtown, ſhall be well Rewarded, and have all neceſſary Charges paid.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,
Dr. Nathaniel Ames's ALMANACK, for the Year 1766. Agreeable to the Firſt Edition, excepting ſeveral of the Courts which were inſerted wrong in the Firſt, are rectified in This SECOND EDITION:—alſo other Corrections by Dr. *Ames's* own Deſire.

TO BE SOLD,
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.
A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes, Gloves, Ribbons, Gauzes, Felt Hats, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some Articles of Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, warranted Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
At the Neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings:
Broad Cloths, Cambletts, Pluſhes, Breeches Patterns, Qualities, Blankets, Carpets, fine Iriſh Hollands, yard wide & 7/8 Checks, black ſilk Cravats, check and ſilk Handkerchiefs, Laces, Shalloons, Oznabrigs, Chints, Callicoes, printed Linnens, Reams of Paper, Cuttery Ware, good Snuff, by the Dozen, Engliſh Saddles &c.

N. B. Any of the above Articles will be ſold at private Sale quite reaſonable for the Cash.
Alſo a few Hogſheads of Stone Lime.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by *ELIAS DUPEE*,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday Evenings:
Apothecary's Drugs Draws and Bellmetal Mortars, Houſhold Goods, European Goods, Watches and Books.

Taken by Execution,
And to be Sold at the above Auction-Room To-Morrow at Eleven o'Clock, A. M.
A Variety of Silks and other Goods. Any Perſon may view the Same this Day.

WHEREAS Eunice, *the Wife of me the Subſcriber, has ſpread divers falſe Reports of me and my Family, and has eloped from me ſince the 27th Day of* Auguſt 1765, *and has not yet returned, and likely ſhe may run me in Debt*:—THIS is to forbid all Perſons truſting her; for I will not pay *One Penny* ſhe ſhall contract after the Date hereof. SAMUEL HINDSDALE.
Greenfield, September 25. 1765.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Parker, Weſton & Smith from Philadelphia. Brown from Jamaica. Prichard from Virginia. Atkins and Lochran from Newfoundland. Jenne, Hale and Dogget from N. Carolina. Higgins, Goodſped, Sheachmaple & Andrews from Connecticut. Howes from Rhode Iſland.

CLEARED OUT,

Robinſon & Ford for Weſt-Indies. Ingraham for Surranam. Oakes for Louiſburg and Newfoundland. Stutſon and Lyde for London. Eaſterbrook for Jamaica. Morton & Parker for Philadelphia. Taylor for Hull. Anthony for Virginia. Freeman and Burroughs for Connecticut.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Dogget for Rhode Iſland. Brice for South Carolina. John Doubleday for Jamaica. Hopkins, and Elijah Doubleday for Weſt Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt, Thirteen Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches. Eight

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week*,

Monday,	15 m. aft. 11	Friday,	35 m. aft. 2
Tueſday,	59 m. aft. 11	Saturday	26 m. aft. 3
Wedneſday,	54 m. aft. 12	Lord's-day,	17 m. aft 4
Thurſday,	43 m. aft. 1	New ☾ 14 Day at Noon.	

Aſſize of Bread—Wheat at 5*s*. 4*d*. per Buſh

A 4d. White Loaf, to weigh	1 lb.	15 Oz.	8 Dr
A 2d. Ditto —— to weigh	0 lb.	15 Oz	12 Dr
A 4d. Brick Loaf to weigh	1 lb.	12 Oz.	8 Dr
A 4d. Loaf of Brown Bread, 3 qrs Wheat 1 qr. Rye Meal.	2 lb.	9 Oz.	0 Dr
A 4d. Ditto, not above half Indian Meal, — —	3 lb.	7 Oz.	0 Dr.

Biſket of a Copper Price ſhould weigh, 5 Oz 4 Dr

If Salem & Marblehead. 6 6 6 6 6 6 vide the Act page 53 1111 See the Gov.r Speech page 208.

Concert of Muſic.

On Thurſday the 24th of *October* Inſtant, will be performed at Concert-Hall,

A Public Concert of MUSIC,

to conſiſt of ſelect Pieces, compos'd by the beſt Maſters.

To begin at SIX o'Clock.

☞ Tickets to be had at ſaid Hall, and of *Green* and *Ruſſell*, at Half a Dollar each.

THIS Day is open'd, a new Shop of Engliſh Goods, at the Store lately improved by *Green* and *Walker*, oppoſite Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting Houſe—— Conſiſting of Linnens, Woolens, Cottons, Silks, &c.—too many to be here mentioned—which will be ſold very cheap. *October* 7, 1765.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Sheaffe, *at Charleſtown,*

At the very loweſt Rates for Caſh;

BRISTOL Bottle Beer, Window Glaſs 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Manchester Check; Iriſh Linnens, and ſundry other Articles ſuitable for the Seaſon.

N B. Mould & dip'd Candles, hard & ſoft Soap.

TORTUGA SALT

NOW ſelling on board the Sloop Iſlington, very cheap for Caſh: —— Enquire of WILLIAM HUNT at his Houſe in Hanover Street, or at Store No 11, on the Long Wharff: Who hath alſo Dorcheſter bottled Ale, Hampers empty Bottles, Fyal and St. Michael's Wine, Pitch, Gun Powder, and warranted Spetma Cæti Candles.—A 15 & half Feet Moſes Boat, Yawl top & large Long boat, and the moſt compleat ſailing Two maſt Boat with Sails, Anchor, Cable, and all Stores—ALL very cheap for Caſh.

Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*, and Sold by

Jonas Clark, & Co.

At the South Side of the Market, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Rate for Caſh,

Broad Cloths, German Serges, Swanſkins, Embos'd Serges, Flannels, narrow & broad Shalloons, Tammy, Durants, Callimancoes, Camblets, ſtript and plain Mecklenburg, Grizets, Crapes, Broliocs, Poplins, Silk Cord, Hoſiery of all Kinds, rich ſprigg'd Sattin and Capuchine Silk of all Colours, wide and narrow Perſians, black Taffaties, narrow & wide plain Mode, Garlix, Iriſh Linnens, Cotton Checks, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, Writing Paper, Spices, Flour of Muſtard, Kippen's Snuff, with a Variety of other Articles not mentioned.

Juſt imported in Captain *Shand*, from *London*, by

Jane Euſtis,

And to be Sold at her Shop oppoſite the North Side of the Town-Houſe, in *Boſton*, *viz.*

Brown Paduſoys, rich black ditto, pink blue and green Engliſh Damaſks, blue ſtraw brown Pompadore and Lead Colour Ducapes, green brown pink and Lead colour Mantuas, white and buff ground Brocades, rich blue black and cloth colour'd Sattins, black blue white crimſon pink and green pelong ditto, rich Garden Satten, black and white Capuchin Silks, flower'd and plain crimſon Sattins, white and black flower'd ditto, half yard and half ell Perſians, Brolios, ſprigg'd Camblets, pink and brown Grizetts, black Caſſimancoes, Tammies, Cambricks & Lawns, long Lawns, Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper, figur'd Dimity, Iriſh and Ruſſia Linnens, a Variety of neweſt faſhion Ribbons, brocaded Shoes and Clogs, Lynn made Shoes and Toed Clogs, Childrens Morocco Shoes and Pumps, Mens Womens and Childrens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Mens black Silk ditto, Quilted Coats, Stays, Mens Womens and Childrens Gloves and Mitts of all Sorts, Womens and Childrens Silk Mitts, Fans of all Sorts, Muffs and Tippets, a fine Aſſortment of Trimings of all Sorts, knotted Fringe, fine Cap Lace, Footings and Puffings, black bone and blond Laces, Catgut, new faſhion ſtript Gauze, plain and flower'd ditto, Sattin Hats and Bonnetts, Ladies Riding Hats, Chip Hatts and Bonnetts, Jockeys, black and white Plumes for Hats, Silk Purſes, Cotton and Scotch Threads, Balladine Silks, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Tapes, Shoe and other Bindings, Silk Laces, Silver Girdles, Pound Pins, Dandferd's and common ditto, Paſte Necklaces and Earings, common Stone ditto, he'd French Necklaces and Earings, Stone Shoe Knee Stock and Girdle Buckles, Broaches, Stone Stay Hooks, Tweezer Caſes, French Chalk, Gibbet and other Wire, Comb and Teeth Bruſhes, Ivory and other Combs, Hair Powder, Boxes and Puffs for ditto, Head and Breaſt Flowers, Sleek Bugles, Tincture for the Teeth, Lavender and Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balſam, Waſh Balls, with a great Variety of Millinary and Haberdaſhery Ware.

Juſt imported from *London*, in the Captains *Deverſon* and *Shand*, by

Joſh.ª Gardner, & Co.

A Freſh Aſſortment of Winter Goods, which they intend to ſell at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail—at their Shop at the Crown and Comb in Cornhill—— Where alſo may be had, choice Sperma Cæti Candles by the Box.

Imported in Capt. Shand *from* LONDON,

And to be Sold by

Ame & Eliza.ᵇ Cuming,

At the Corner of Queen Street, BOSTON.

YEllow-ground Brocades, white figured Tabby; brown Paduſoy; green mantua Silks; black, coloured, plain, flowered and ſpotted Sattens; pelong ditto; large fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Ballandine Silk; Paduſoy Satten; Sarſenet and figured Ribbons; Fans; neweſt faſhion'd French Necklaces and Earings; Stone Earings and Necklaces; Garnet ditto; Sleeve Buttons; paſte ſhoe knee and ſtock Buckles; ſtone Broaches; long knee Buckles; horn and Tortoiſhel Combs and Caſes; Tooth Bruſhes; Waſh Balls and Caſes; French Chalk; Powder Boxes and Puffs; plain and ſcented Hair Powder; Almond Powder; Bags for Hair; Mens and Womens ſilk and worſted Hoſe; Men and Womens ſilk Gloves; Womens Kid and grained Lamb ditto; Womens Lamb and Kid Mitts; Mens Buck and Dogſkin Gloves; Velvet Maſks; Silver Head Flowers; white and ſilver, purp'e and ſilver, and pink and ſilver Tippets; ſilk Trimings of all colours; grey Ermine, white and ſpotted with red and white and ſpotted with black ditto; Bruſſels Mecklin and Blond Lace, black bone Lace; Coxcomb Lawns; Cambricks, Threads, Pound Pins, Footings, Silk Laces, printed Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cap Wire, Muſlin Gauze, plain flowered and corded Catgut, chipt and Sattin Hatts & Bonnets, flower'd Mode, Patches, Court Plaiſter, Meſſage Cards, Patch and Snuff Boxes, Silver Thimbles, Sciſſors black and white Bugles, Sattin and Stuff Shoes, Muffs and Tippets, Stock Tape—Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Stoughton's Elixer, Teeth Tincture and Powder, Tincture for the Tooth Ach——Tammies, Callimancoes, &c.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Oxenbridge Thacher*, Eſq; late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are *Once More* deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Elizabeth Thacher*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix, to prevent a Trouble which muſt ſoon take Place in their Neglect of the ſame.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good FARM at *Newton*, juſt 9 Miles from *Boſton* Town Houſe, and about half a Mile from *Newton* Meeting Houſe, conſiſting of a large Houſe and Barn, with upwards of 40 Acres of good Plowing Mowing and Paſture Land, and a fine Orchard of good Fruit included; Alſo about 10 Acres of Wood Land adjoining; the whole well fenced with Stone Wall: Enquire of Edes & Gill

---

To be ſold cheap for Engliſh or Weſt-India GOODS;

A compleat new Chaiſe and Harneſs, made in the neweſt Faſhion: For further Particulars, enquire of *Pebles* and *Minott* below the Draw Bridge.

Whereas the Great and General Court in *Concord*, in *May* 1764. did grant or order a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre ſhould be laid on all the Lands that are laid out in *Winchendon* in the County of *Worceſter*, being private Property for three Years ſucceſſively, and we the Subſcribers having aſſeſſed the ſecond Year's Tax on ſaid Lands, purſuant to ſaid Grant or Order of Court, and committed ſaid Aſſeſſment to Mr. *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector of Taxes in ſaid Town;

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors and all Owners of Lands in *Winchendon* aforeſaid that except they pay ſaid Aſſeſſment, or their Tax reſpectively, to ſaid *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector, in ſaid *Winchendon*, their Lands, or ſo much of them as will pay ſaid Tax and Charges, will be ſold at publick Vendue on Wedneſday the twenty ſecond Day of *January* next enſuing at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Jonathan Stimſon*, Innholder in *Winchendon*, and ſo from Day to Day ſaid Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid.

Dated at *Winchendon*, *Octob.* 3. 1765.

THEO's MANSFIELD
NATHANIEL BIXBE
BENONI BOYNTON,
} Aſſeſſors

Colony of Rhode Iſland, &c.

Newport, October 1, 1765.

WHEREAS *John Aplin*, Jun. of *Providence*, now a Priſoner in his Majeſty's Goal in ſaid *Providence*, preferred a Petition and repreſented unto the General Aſſembly of the Colony aforeſaid, That he is an inſolvent Debtor; and prayed that the Benefit of an Act made for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, in *June* 1756. may be extended unto him: Whereupon the General Aſſembly referred ſaid Petition to their next Seſſion; and ordered, that all the Creditors of the ſaid *John Aplin*, Jun: ſhould be notified, by Advertiſements in the *Newport* Mercury, and one of the *Boſton* News Papers, three Weeks ſucceſſively, to appear at next Seſſion, to anſwer the ſame.

I do therefore hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid *John Aplin*, Jun. that they be and appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at *South-Kingſton*, on the laſt Wedneſday in *October* Current, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

EDWᵈ. THURSTON, jun. D. Secr'y.

Boſton, Sept. 26 1765.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Catalogue for the Library of Harvard College, acquaint the Public, that they purpoſe very ſoon to forward a Catalogue to London. And in order to prevent an unneceſſary Increaſe of Duplicates, they deſire that ſuch Gentlemen as propoſe to give Books to the ſaid Library, would as ſoon as may be, ſend the Books or a Catalogue of them to either the Rev. Preſident, *Mr. Profeſſor* Winthrop, *at* Cambridge, *the Hon. Mr.* Hubbard, *or the Rev. Mr.* Eliot *at* Boſton.—*And all who have any Books in their Poſſeſſion belonging to the former Library, are deſired to return them to any of thoſe Gentlemen.*

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely well-built double deck'd Ship, Burthen about 140 Tons.—Alſo the Hull of two double-deck'd Brigantines, one of 100 Tons, the other 60 Tons; they have long Quarter Decks are of good Dimenſions, and compleatly finiſh'd. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. Engliſh Goods will chiefly ſuit for Pay.

For LONDON,

THE Ship *Thomas* and *Samuel*, *William Deverſon, Junr.* Commander, will Sail in about 14 Days. For Paſſage app'y to the Maſter on board, or to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store in King Street.

N. B. A few Barrels of Pot-Aſh is wanted to compleat her Freight.

A ſmall Quantity of Burlington Pork, and Philadelphia Barr Iron, to be ſold at ſaid Store.

BY Order of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superiour Court at *Worceſter*, *Sept.* 20th 1765. THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons intereſted in Lot No. XII, lying in *Oakham* in the County of *Worceſter*, containing 250 Acres, that *Iſaac Stone* of *Rutland*, has petitioned the ſaid Court to cauſe Partion to be made of the ſaid Lot, and one half Part thereof, which he claims as his Right, to be ſet off to him to hold in ſeverally, and that the Conſideration of the ſaid Petition is refer'd to the Superior Court to be held in *Boſton* by Adjournment, on the 15th of *October* next, when any Perſon intereſted in ſaid Lot may be heard touching the ſaid Petition, if they ſee meet.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mrs. PRUDENCE PRENTICE, late of *Lanceſter*, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment:—And ſuch as have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired forthwith to bring in their Claims, to *Joſiah Swan*, of *Leominſter*, or *William Swan* of *Worceſter*, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate.

September 19, 1765.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. Samuel Bacon, *late of* Salem, *in the County of* Eſſex, *Merchant deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accompts to* Jonathan Orne *and* George Smith *of ſaid* Salem, *Executors to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.*

Salem, Auguſt 21. 1765.

To be Sold cheap a good Ship, 17 Months old, 170 Tons Burthen, now laying at the North Side of the Long-Wharff below the ſingle Warehouſe; a good Schoonrer or Sloop Hemp and Duck, will be taken in Part for Pay: Inquire of *John Homer.*

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street,* 1765.

MONDAY, October 14. 1765. 230 [NUMB. 1370.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LIBERTY of the PRESS.

Read them with Attention!

IT is ſufficiently known, that arbitrary power would ſteal in upon us, were we not extremely watchful to prevent its progreſs, and were there not an eaſy method of conveying the alarm from one end of the kingdom to the other. The ſpirit of the people muſt be frequently rouſed in order to curb the ambition of the court; and the dread of rouſing this ſpirit muſt be employed to prevent that ambition. Nothing is ſo effectual to this purpoſe as the Liberty of the Preſs, by which all the learning, wit, and genius of the nation, may be employed on the ſide of liberty, and every one be animated to its defence. As long, therefore, as the republican part of our government can maintain itſelf againſt the monarchical, it muſt be extremely jealous of the liberty of the preſs, as of the utmoſt importance to its preſervation.

Since therefore the Liberty of the Preſs is ſo eſſential to the ſupport of our mixed government; this ſufficiently decides the ſecond queſtion, Whether this Liberty be advantageous or prejudicial? there being nothing of greater importance in every ſtate than the preſervation of the antient government, eſpecially if it be a free one. But I fain would go a ſtep farther, and aſſert, that ſuch a liberty is attended with ſo few inconveniencies, that it may be claimed as the common right of mankind, and ought to be indulged them almoſt in every government, except the eccleſiaſtical, to which indeed it would prove fatal. We need not dread from this liberty any ſuch ill conſequences as followed from the harangues of the popular demagogues of Athens and tribunes of Rome. A man reads a news paper alone and coolly. There is none preſent from whom he can catch the paſſion by contagion. He is not hurried away by the force and energy of action. And ſhould he be wrought up to ever ſo ſeditious a humour, there is no violent reſolution preſented to him by which he can immediately vent his paſſion. The Liberty of the Preſs, therefore, however abuſed, can ſcarce ever excite popular tumults or rebellion. And as to thoſe murmurs or ſecret diſcontents it may occaſion, it is better they ſhould get vent in words, that they may come to the knowledge of the magiſtrate before it be too late, in order to his providing a remedy againſt them. Mankind, it is true, have always a greater propenſion to believe what is ſaid to the diſadvantage of their governors, than the contrary; but this inclination is inſeparable from them, whether they have liberty or not. A whiſper may fly as quick, and be as pernicious as a pamphlet. Nay, it will be more pernicious, where men are not accuſtomed to think freely, or diſtinguiſh between truth and falſhood.

It has alſo been found, as the experience of mankind increaſes, that the people are no ſuch dangerous monſter as they have been repreſented, and that it is in every reſpect better to guide them, like rational creatures, than to lead or drive them like brute beaſts. Before the united provinces ſet the example, toleration was deemed incompatible with good government; and it was thought impoſſible, that a number of religious ſects ſhould live in harmony and peace, and have all of them an equal affection to their common country, civil Liberty; and tho' this liberty ſeems to occaſion ſome ſmall ferment at preſent, it has not as yet produced any pernicious effects; and it is to be hoped, that men, being every day more accuſtomed to the free diſcuſſion of public affairs, will improve in the judgment of them, and be with greater difficulty ſeduced by every idle rumour and popular clamour.

It is a very comfortable reflection to the lovers of Liberty, that this peculiar privilege of Britain is of a kind that cannot eaſily be wreſted from us, but muſt laſt as long as our government remains, in any degree, free and independent. It is ſeldom, that Liberty of any kind is loſt all at once. Slavery has ſo frightful an aſpect to men accuſtomed to freedom, that it muſt ſteal upon them by degrees, and muſt diſguiſe itſelf in a thouſand ſhapes, in order to be received. But if the Liberty of the Preſs ever be loſt, it muſt be loſt at once. The general laws againſt ſedition and libelling are at preſent as ſtrong as they can poſſibly be made. Nothing can impoſe a farther reſtraint, but either the clapping of an imprimatur upon the Preſs, or the giving to the court very large diſcretionary powers to puniſh whatever diſpleaſes them. But theſe expedients would be ſuch a barefaced violation of Liberty, that they will, probably, be the laſt effort of a deſpotic government. We may conclude, that the Liberty of Britain is gone for ever when theſe attempts ſhall ſucceed.

From the New-London *Gazette, Sept.* 20. 1765.

To the PRINTERS.

MUCH has been ſaid, in Great Britain and America, reſpecting the Stamp-Act, and duties for America, ſoon (if not happily prevented, to take place amongſt us: And ſomething has been done, by the American governments; to avert this calamity (the heavieſt we ever felt from any earthly power); but far from enough; conſidering the nature and aſpects of it. As it is perpetual—and ſtrikes at our moſt important civil liberties: "Such as our rights of being taxed by our own "repreſentatives, and of trial by our own Peers,"---with others. And eſpecially, as it will likely be followed with other taxes, yet more heavy and ruinous—(for what bounds can you ſet to the covetous and ambitious deſires of a graſping miniſtry, whenſoever they ſhall be in power). And if the ſcribbling zealous advocates for theſe meaſures, can have their will, the ruin of our liberties and properties will be compleated in the moſt ſhocking manner, by a military force, ſent over and impoſed upon us, to force us to a ſlaviſh non-reſiſtence, and paſſive obedience, and revet the chains of ſlavery upon us for ever.

It is a ſerious and very affecting ſubject; and fills the minds of the moſt ſenſible people throughout America, with great conſternation; far greater than the Canada French ever did, in our fierceſt wars: as that was like to be a ſhort conflict; but this like to be irrecoverable ruin, in our moſt valuable civil intereſts, to the lateſt generations.

Perhaps it may be ſeaſonable to offer ſome tho'ts tending to evince the propriety, and importance of an union of the American governments in a general congreſs; according to the propoſal of the late Boſton aſſembly, to come into ſome united meaſures (if poſſible) to prevent the impending evils which threaten us; and the rather, as CIVIS* ſeems to think it ſufficient for our general aſſembly only to determine for themſelves, & their conſtituents, without other meaſures, and poſſibly ſome others may be of his opinion.

I would therefore (1ſt) inquire into the evils apprehended from the late meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry. 2dly, What Britiſh ſubjects in America may do, and what, likely, they will do. 3dly, What the governments have done; may, and we humbly conceive, would do well to do further. Laſtly, Conclude with ſome advices to my dear countrymen.

I will 1ſt inquire into the evils apprehended from the late meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry. If there be no evils apprehended, and to be feared, from their meaſures; then no congreſs is needful---But very unhappy for us, their meaſures (however intended) we think have been chiefly calculated to hurt us exceedingly; and in the end to hurt the ſubjects in Britain alſo.

It is needleſs to ſay, the late act of trade is embarraſſing and impoveriſhing---Lays a very unequal burthen on Americans---and threatens the ruin of our trade. 'Tis already ſeverely felt. But this *Stamp Act* affects us much more nearly, and the conſequences are likely to be far more fatal, than the other would have been.

At firſt view---Is it not a dead weight upon learning?---Is it not a heavy burthen, and embarraſſment upon all buſineſs?---Are not the number of things charg'd, the ſeverity of its penalties; and theſe to be adjudged by *a Court of Admiralty*, contrary to the conſtant and immemorable uſage of our nation, and this land, abſolutely ſhocking? And which is the worſt part—Does it not ſubvert our moſt important *Civil Liberties*? Such as—Firſt,--A right to tax ourſelves, by our repreſentatives; which we eſteem a fundamental birth-right-privilege.

It is well known, by common law, this is the birth right of Engliſhmen---and has been confirmed by acts of parliament, and ſealed with the blood of thouſands. In ſhort, if we have not this right, we have no property: Nothing to have and hold, which we can call our own. But if, purſuant to the power exerted in this act, we may be taxed at pleaſure, by the will of others, without bounds or limitations; and without conſent or repreſentation; this birth-right-privilege is at an end with us. How have we it in America, more than the ſlaves in Turkey?

To pretend we are *Virtually* repreſented by the members of parliament, is ſuch a weak flimſy argument, as deſerves no anſwer. Pray by what members? Is it thoſe choſen by the city of London, or any other city, Shire or Borough? For we know not to whom to apply as our repreſentatives. The particular members choſen by and for any Borough or Shire, can ſay, they are the repreſentatives of ſuch Borough or Shire (tho' all are not qualified, & do not vote in their election) becauſe choſen by the freemen of ſuch Shire; who, by conſtitution, act for the whole. But it is otherwiſe as to the Americans. Who of the members can ſay, I am the repreſentative of the Americans; without the conſent or vote of a ſingle American?--And if no one can ſay it, the right is in no one, and conſequently not in the whole. Five hundred noughts, can never make an unit.

How are we repreſented by any member of parliament, more than by the King?—Or how is our caſe (in point of repreſentation) better than if this Act was impoſed on us by *Royal Prerogative* only; which all allow to be *Unconſtitutional*.

'Tis ridiculous to common ſenſe, that two millions of free people can be repreſented by a repreſentative who is elected by no one of them. Or that Americans have, or can have, a repreſentation is parliament, in fact.

Another fundamental of Britiſh liberty, is that of trial by our own Peers—Jurymen, after the manner of England. If there be any privilege in the common law it is this. If any in Magna Charta, ſecure and ſacred to the ſubject; it is this right of trial by our own Peers.

It was one thing immediately in conteſt, in the baron war, which thoſe ſenſible noble patrons of liberty aſſerted to be their right; for which they aſſociated and fought, and which they would, and did have ſecured, as an indefeaſible inheritance to themſelves, and poſterity for ever.—No privilege, I think, is oftener repeated in Magna Charta. 'Tis expreſs "An Earl and a baron ſhall not be amerc'd, "but by their Peers; and according to the manner "of the offence. And again, no freemen ſhall be taken, "nor impriſon'd, nor diſſeiz'd, nor out-law'd, nor "exil'd, nor deſtroy'd in any manner; nor will we "paſs upon him, or condemn him, but by the lawful "judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the land." —And it was fully provided, as to what was paſt, where any has ſuffer'd in lands, or chattels, or privileges, &c. without lawful judgment of their Peers, ſuch judgments were annul'd, and their rights to be reſtored; and for the future; 'tis brought over again and again with reſpect to the Engliſh and Welch both; proceſſes ſhou'd be in England "by the lawful judgment of their Peers, according to the law "of England," in Wales, "by their Peers, according "ing to the law of Wales." And 'tis made unalterable, like the laws of the Medes and Perſians. So that this invaluable charter muſt be deſtroyed, before we can be deprived of this precious privilege. 'Tis expreſs in theſe lines, "We will not obtain of "any one for ourſelves, or for any other, any thing "whereby any of theſe conceſſions or of theſe liber"ties may be revok'd or annihilated, and if any ſuch "thing be obtain'd, it ſhall be null and void, nor ſhall "ever be made uſe of, by ourſelves or any other."

And after all this ſecurity, can any earthly power rightfully deprive us of this privilege? Is not every act of this kind declared, in the charter to be abſolutely null and void. Yet is not this ineſtimable privilege taken away from Americans by this act—as we are ſubject to a trial (in things relative to it) in a court of admiralty, or one admiralty---however unſkill'd, diſaffected, or tyrannick he may chance to be. Yea, ſubject to be tried by them, we know not where, nor how remote; whether in England, or America; wherever juriſdiction is granted; at the will and election of infamous informers. What would a commoner and freeman in Great Britain think of this?—Would they not (if their own caſe) reſent it with high indignation? And ſhall Americans, as freeborn and good ſubjects as they, be deemed rebels, if they abſolutely refuſe ſuch trials; and claim their indefeaſible birth-right-liberty, to be tried by their own Peers, after the manner of England, and of America likewiſe; till this ſuprizing act

vide ibid. [*To be continued.*] 2 40

** A writer in the New-Haven Gazette, who ſets forth the arguments of the miniſtry, which may be noted in their place.*

ALL Perſons indebted for the *Boſton Evening-Poſt* are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Publiſhers thereof.

¶ See the Circular Letter & the Marginal Page 184 *vide Magna Charta page 7 90 Vol 2*

Meſſrs. FLEETS,

By giving a Place in your next to the following DREAM, *upon a Subject which engages Men's Minds very much, when they are awake, as well as when they are aſleep, you may perhaps gratify ſome of your Readers.*—— *Yours, &c.* B. C.

ONE Night as I lay ſlumb'ring in my Bed,
Dark images crouded into my head.
I thought, as thro' the town I walk'd alone,
I at a diſtance heard a grievous moan.
Attention rous'd; I then approach'd more near,
And found a croud of PAPERS gather'd there.
To each of them, as to the Prophet's Aſs
A tongue was giv'n to tell his wretched caſe.
I watch'd their mournful words, with vaſt concern,
Hoping the cauſe, for which they met, to learn.
They ſpoke by turns: In this they all agree,
To plead the cauſe of *Engliſh liberty*;
And deprecate the woe, which each one thought
Would by the St--p A-t, ſoon on them be brought.

'Our caſe,' ſays one, 'grows more & more diſtreſs'd,
'None of our grievances are yet redreſs'd.
'Our ſad complaint, and humble ſupplication,
'Which to the higheſt powers of the nation
'We long ago addreſs'd, was ſoon rejected,
'And all our pray'rs and tears were ſtill neglected.'

The caſe of all is hard: each thinks his own
The worſt. Then all, with many a piercing groan,
Expoſtulate and ſay 'Oh! ——
'Muſt I,' the *Bond* cries, 'ſuffer the abuſe
'Of being ſt--pt, when I'm of ſo much uſe
'To men of all profeſſions, rich and poor,
'Whoſe property I daily do ſecure?
'Thoſe that are honeſt, honeſt muſt remain;
'And he that tries to cheat, tries but in vain,
'While I exert my ſkill, the rogue to catch;
'And all his falſe diſhoneſt motions watch.
'Muſt I be cruſh'd, and fall a ſacrifice
'To cruel tyr---y? Will none ariſe
'Of all my friends, to ſave me from this doom
'Which will, unleſs they interpoſe, ſoon come?'

Him interrupt the *Papers* of the *Court*;
Summons, and *Writ*, and all of ev'ry ſort.
'Muſt we be ſtript, when we ſo much have done
'To ſerve the preſent, and the ages gone?
'We've call'd the debtor to diſcharge his debt;
'We many rogues at juſtice' bar have ſet.
'Into the L---rs hands, many a Jo—
'We've ſlily put, that ſo their tongues might go.
'And can they find no tongues to plead our cauſe,
'Which does appear ſo juſt, by nature's laws?
'If ne'er before, ſure now, without a fee,
'They'l plead; and ſeek to gain our liberty.

The *Probate Papers* next, with many a ſigh,
'Muſt we be ſt--pt?' with tender accent cry:
'We who our life and breath, ſo freely ſpend,
'The fatherleſs and widow to defend.
'And dare their needy and defenceleſs ſtate,
'So boldly plead againſt the rich and great.
'Let not that cruel ſt--p deſtroy our pow'r,
'To help the helpleſs, in the needy hour.'

With grief and anger mix'd, *Diploma* now
Starts from his ſeat, and knits his manly brow.
'Muſt I be ſt--pt,' ſays he, 'and baſely die
'Under th' oppreſſive hand of tyr---y?*
'When I have bent my utmoſt ſkill and knowledge,
'To ſerve the cauſe of learning and the College.
'Will all the men of ſcience, me neglect,
'When I do them ſo carefully protect,
'From thoſe indignities, which vulgar men
'Would otherwiſe be bold to caſt on them?
'When I their education tell around,
'And cauſe their reputation to abound,
'Shall I no privilege hereby obtain,
'But cry, to thoſe I've ſerv'd, for help in vain?

The *Licence Paper* next, with ruddy face
No longer can in ſilence keep his place;
But cries, with ſpirits high, and blood inflam'd,
'Think I'll be ſt--pt! I'll ſooner much be d—d.
'For ages paſt, I've fill'd the gen'rous bowl,
'And pour'd ſeraphic pleaſures on the ſoul
'Of old and young, the ſtateſman and the prieſt;
'And lull'd their troubled minds to quiet reſt.
'I've rais'd their drooping ſpirits, when ſunk low,
'And diſſipated all their grief and woe.
'But with unquenched thirſt they all ſhall pine,
'If they won't pity ſuch a caſe as mine.'

The *Paper* which retails the weekly news,
Seems alſo bent the St--p A-t to refuſe:
And cries, 'oh hard indeed muſt my fate be,
'If from the D--l's foot I mayn't be free,
'To bear *the D--l's Tail's** enough for me.
'Who of you all has ſhewn a readier mind,
'At once to pleaſe and profit all mankind?
'I travel far and near; the world I range
'And carry with me, all that's *new* and ſtrange.
'Advices of importance, I convey;
'As well as merry tales, to pleaſe the gay.
'Muſt I burden'd by this cruel St--p,
'Which will my ſpeed, & progreſs greatly cramp?'
He ſigh'd, and ſaid no more. Next him aroſe
The *Almanack*, the St--p A-t to oppoſe:
And ſays, with heavy heart, and downcaſt look,
As though, by all his friends, he'd been forſook.
'I tho't I'd fiends enough, to keep me free,
'From being hurt by this calamity.
'Both men and women, I have ſought to win,
'And all my days, a humble *Courtier* been.
'I always dreſs'd me new, from year to year,
'That I the more engaging might appear.
'I try'd, by turns, as *Trimmers* do, to pleaſe
'Both rich and poor, and men of all degrees.
'I talk'd about the Stars, and future ſcenes;
'I us'd a myſtic ſtyle, and told my Dreams.
'By ſigns infallible, I pointed out
'Thoſe days, which great events would bring about.
'But yet ſometimes, I dar'd not be exact;
'For fear ſome jealous people ſhould ſuſpect
'I us'd diſhoneſt arts; and was ſo evil
'As, in dark caſes, to conſult the D—l.
'I'm ſure my faults, which have been very few,
'Can't be the cauſe of what I undergo.
'I beg for help, which if deny'd, I fear
'I cannot live to ſee another year.'

The other *Papers* told their piteous caſe,
But with ſuch heart-felt anguiſh and diſtreſs
As render'd inarticulate their voice;
All I heard more, was a hoarſe murm'ring noiſe.

A few beſides myſelf, I tho't drew near;
The wretched *Papers* dying groans to hear.
And all ſeem'd touch'd with ſympathetic grief;
And to each other ſaid; 'can no relief,
'At all be found? come let us all unite,
'To ſhow the *Paper's* caſe, in a true light
'To all their friends, (for many friends they have)
'Perhaps 'tis not too late, their lives to ſave.'

Their wretched caſe, was ſoon abroad declar'd;
Which none could help but pity, when he heard.
And deep reſentment, firſt by few expreſt,
Againſt the St--p A-t, catch'd from breaſt to breaſt:
'Till all did burn, with one increaſing flame,
The ſame were all their hearts; their voice the ſame.

The KING and *Parliament* vouchſaf'd to hear
The force of reaſon, and the ardent pray'r
Of thoſe who join'd to plead the *Papers* cauſe:
And eas'd their *Burden*; and repeal'd thoſe *Laws*
Which were ſo grievous.—Oh what ſudden joy
Fill'd all their hearts! at once they all employ
Their tongues and pens to celebrate the fame
Of KING and *Parliament*: and all proclaim
Their wiſdom, juſtice, tenderneſs, and love
Shewn to theſe *Colonies*. 'May GOD above
'Save GEORGE our gracious King and always ſmile
'On all the Rulers of the Britiſh iſle.'
I eccho'd to this pray'r, and clap'd my hands,
Which quick diſſolv'd the ſoporific bands,
That held my ſleeping pow'rs. I op'd mine eyes
And found with no ſmall wonder and ſurprize,
The *melancholly* and the *joyful* themes
Which fill'd my mind, by turns, were only *Dreams*.

* *A vulgar Name for part of a Printing Preſs.*

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight the Harriott Packet arrived at NewYork *in 6 Weeks from* Falmouth, *by whom we have the following Advices to Auguſt 15th. viz.*

LONDON, *Aug.* 10.

ON Wedneſday the Duke of Richmond kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of France.

Yeſterday the Hon. Mr. Yorke kiſſed his Majeſty's hand upon his promotion to be attorney-general, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that the arrival of Mr. Wilkes there was in order to wait more conveniently the ſucceſs of very powerful interceſſions in his favor, making by his friends on this ſide the water.

Some diſpatches from Madrid promiſe a favorable accommodation with regard to the payment of the Manilla ranſom money.

Letters from Paris ſay, that his moſt chriſtian Majeſty, having reached the 50th year of his reign, intends to undergo the ceremony of a re-coronation, a formality which it ſeems the French kings have ſometimes practiſed, when they have governed half a century, to renew the political contract between them and their people.

Aug. 15. His grace the duke of Newcaſtle has been ſent for to court, & is expected to night.

Tueſday the Weſt India merchants gave a grand entertainment to the two ſecretaries of ſtate, and others of the new miniſtry.

Yeſterday morning a duel was fought in Hyde-park, between a gentleman lately diſmiſſed from a profitable employment, and his ſucceſſor in office; in which it being the fortune of the later to diſarm his antagoniſt, he generouſly propoſed a reconciliation, without inſiſting upon the ſmalleſt conceſſion, to which the other thought proper to agree, and both returned home in perfect amity.

It is ſaid that a certain celebrated commoner has publicly declared, that unleſs our new miniſters immediately inſiſt upon the payment of the Canada bills, and the performance of the other articles, which ſtill remain unexecuted of the late peace, he ſhall think them every whit as improper for their employment as their predeceſſors, and be extremely ſorry that they have any concern in managing the affairs of the kingdom.

It is ſaid there will ſhortly be a change among the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's ſtamp-duty.

It is reported, that Cape Breton and ſome other important places on the ſea coaſts of North America are ſpeedily to be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

Yeſterday was held a board of admiralty, ſaid to be on matters of great importance, & it was talked that two naval expeditions were on the carpet, one under Commodore Graves, to the coaſt of Africa, and that Admiral Edgcombe would command another to Newfoundland.

A report is circulated, that an Engliſh perſonage of conſiderable rank was lately in danger of being aſſaſſinated near Piſa, in Italy, on account of ſome gallantries with a young lady of a noble family. It is ſaid he was in ſuch an exigence as to be under the neceſſity of making his eſcape over the top of a houſe at midnight, and to eſcape out of town in nothing but his breeches and ſhirt.

Many people expect the parliament will be diſſolved.

One or two great men, who had for ſome time paſt preſided at the firſt offices of the ſtate, ſo highly diguſted a great Perſonage by their conduct in the affair of the r-----y bill, was what determined him to put the helm into other hands.—*I have been over-reach'd by them*, ſays the ****, with great warmth, and no leſs truth.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 3.

We hear that the *Stamp Paper* for this province is arrived in Capt. Holland, who lies at New-Caſtle under the protection of one of his Majeſty's ſloops of war. It is impoſſible to conceive the conſternation this melancholy news has diffuſed thro' this city—Rage, reſentment and grief appeared painted in every countenance, and the mournful language of one and all our inhabitants ſeems to be farewell, farewell liberty!——*America*, *America* doomed by a premature ſentence to ſlavery!----was it thy loyalty---thy filial obedience---thy exhauſted treaſures---and the rivers of blood ſhed by thy ſons in extending the glory of the Britiſh arms, provoked thy mother-country thus unjuſtly to involve thee in diſtreſs, by tearing from thee the darling privileges of thy children?----or was it the perfidy?-----but I cannot proceed----tears of vexation and ſorrow ſtop my pen -----O my country, my country!-----

At a meeting of the Lawyers at the Supreme Court at Perth-Amboy, on the 20th ult. like true born ſons of liberty, and lovers of their country, the Chief Juſtice having propoſed the following *Queries*, agreed and came into the under-mentioned *Reſolves*, which will always redound to their honor.

Firſt. Whether if the Stamps ſhould arrive, and be placed at the city of Burlington, by or after the firſt of November, they would as practitioners, agree to purchaſe them, or any of them, for the neceſſary proceedings in law?

Reſolved, by the whole body, N. C. they would NOT, but rather ſuffer their private intereſt to give way to the public good, proteſting at the ſame time againſt all indecent and riotous behaviour, which they will diſcountenance by every means in their power to preſerve order, and by an abſolute refuſal to make uſe of the Stamps, and other quiet methods endeavour to obtain a repeal of the law.

Second. Whether it was their opinion, that ſhould the act take place the duties could poſſibly be paid in gold and ſilver?

Anſwered by the whole body, It could not be paid in gold and ſilver even for one year.

Third. Their opinion was deſired, whether, as the act required the Governor and Chief Juſtice to ſuperintend the diſtributor, he ſhould be obliged to take charge of the diſtribution of the Stamps by order and appointment of the governor, if he ſhould think proper to fix upon him for that office.

Anſwered and adviſed not take it upon him, the Governor not being impowered by the act to appoint, or if he was, it was left to the Chief Juſtice's option, & that it would be incompatible with his office as Juſtice.

By Capt. Stevenſon from Gibraltar, we have advice, that the Britiſh Conſul at Tripoli was confin'd to his Houſe, by order of the Dey; that ſome Engliſhmen, from Port-mahon, had been baſtinadoed there; and that the Britiſh flag was forbid to be hoiſted at that place. This account was ſent to the Engliſh Commodore at Leghorn, in order to give notice to all Engliſh of what had happened.

Capt. Moor from Senegal, adviſes, that there has been a diſturbance between our people & the Moors which in May laſt came to an open rupture, the Moors having attacked and carried a fort, 300 miles up the river Senegal, and drove all the Engliſh veſſels out of the river, and continued ſkirmiſhing with the Engliſh wherever they met them.

On Tueſday Henry Hulbert was indicted for the murder of Jacob Woolman, to which he plead guilty, and received ſentence of death.

NEW-YORK, *Octo.* 7.

A letter from London dated Auguſt 10th, ſays, I am very ſorry to hear ſuch repeated bad accounts from America, but at the ſame time I have the pleaſure to tell you, that it is generally believed, that the new miniſtry will repeal the STAMP ACT this next ſeſſions, for my own part I make no doubt of it.

The Commiſſioners from ſeveral Colonies for holding the general Congreſs here, on the common and moſt important Intereſt of America, at this alarming Juncture, are come to Town, and the reſt daily expected: We hear they have already begun their Conferences, which it is ſuppoſed will be continued a ſufficient Time to anſwer the Purpoſes of their Appointment.

The Stamp Papers for this Government are not yet arrived here.

On Monday last came to Town the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, after a Tour thro' his Majesty's American Islands, and Colonies on the Continent, and we hear intends to go for England in the next Packet.

On Tuesday last at the Mayor's Court, 116 Inhabitants of the City took up their Freedom, and it is supposed there were as many more to apply for it, but the Court being tired, and not having Time for it, adjourn'd for 4 Weeks.

An English Lad having been drinking on Sunday Night was drowned as he was going on board a Vessel he belonged to.

The same Night one Rachel Carter was found dead in her Bed, occasioned by excessive drinking.

HARTFORD, October 7.

We hear, that on Wednesday the 18th ult. the Board of Correspondents, in this Colony, was called together at Lebanon, to transact such Business of the greatest Importance, relative to the Spread of the Gospel amongst the perishing Savages of the Wilderness.

And on Thursday *they*, together with a Number of the neighbouring Gentlemen and Ladies, were very agreeably entertained with the following Exercises, performed by the Upper-Class in the Charity School.

The first was a well composed English Oration on Charity. The Propriety of Diction, and graceful Gesture of the young Speaker were admired by all present.

To this succeeded an English forensic Dispute, *Whether the christianized and civilized Nations, enjoy more Happiness, than the uncultivated, and barbarous Pagans?* Which was discussed with a great deal of Clearness—the Arguments on both Sides set in a striking Point of Light, and the Affirmative demonstrated to universal Satisfaction.

To vary the Scene, the Company were next entertained with a Latin syllogestic Dispute on the following Question, *An diluvium* NOACHI *fuit universale?*

The last was a Dialogue on the rising Prospect of the miserable Pagans, emerging from their State of abject Slavery to Sin, and brutal Stupidity, on the Spread of the Gospel among them.

It would be unpardonable, not to observe, that the Audience were highly pleased with the good Proficiency the Youth have made in Composition, as well as their other Studies.

The Meeting was adjourned 'till the Monday following; when the Rev. NATHANIEL WHITAKER was appointed to go to Europe, to solicit the Benefactions of the charitably disposed, in that Part of the World. And it is hoped, that all the Friends of Learning and Religion, will chearfully contribute to the Support of an Institution so exactly calculated, as that is, not only to promote the best Good of perishing Immortals, but the Security of many Thousands to the British Interest.

NEWPORT, *Rhode-Island*, Octob. 7.

We hear, by Letters from New York, that the Boston Commissioners after their arrival there, waited upon Lieut. Gov. Colden, and acquainted him with their business at New York. He received them very coldly, and told them that the Meeting of the Commissioners was very unconstitutional, unprecedented, and unlawful, and that he should give them no kind of countenance or encouragement.

To Jacob Fowle *and* William Bourn, *Esq'rs, the present Representatives of the Town of* Marblehead.

Gentlemen,

WE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the said Town of *Marblehead*, in Town-Meeting assembled, the Twenty fourth Day of *September*, A. D 1765, professing the greatest Loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, and our sincere Regard and profound Reverence for the *British* Parliament as the most powerful and respectable Body of Men on Earth, yet, at the same time being deeply sensible of the Difficulties and Distresses, to which that august Assembly's late Exertion of their Power, in and by the *Stamp Act*, must necessarily expose us, think it proper, in the present critical conjuncture of Affairs, to give you the following INSTRUCTION, *viz.*

THAT you promote, and readily join in, such dutiful Remonstrances and humble Petitions to the King and Parliament, and other decent Measures, as may have a Tendency to obtain a Repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, or Alleviation of the heavy Burdens thereby imposed on the *American British* Colonies. And for as much as great Tumults, tending to the Subversion of Government, and the great Reproach of the Inhabitants of this Province, have lately happened, and several Outrages committed by some evil-minded People in the Capital Town thereof—You are, therefore, directed to bear your Testimony against, and do all in your Power to suppress and prevent, all riotous Assemblies and unlawful Acts of Violence upon the Persons or Substance of any of his Majesty's Subjects:

AND that you do not give your Assent to any Act of Assembly that shall imply the Willingness of your Constituents, to submit to any internal Taxes, that are imposed otherwise than by the Great and General Court of this Province, according to the Constitution of this Government.

OTHER Matters we leave to your Prudence, trusting you will act, as we apprehend you have ever done, consistent with Honour and Justice to your Constituents and with due Regard to the publick Welfare.

Boston, October 14.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, received by the last Ship; by which it appears that the mutual Dependance, Connection and Harmony of Great Britain and her Colonies is the real Sense of the thinking Part of the Nation, and is at this Time a Matter of the greatest Consequence.

"WE now congratulate you on a total Change of the Ministers of State; and now is "your Time to represent your Grievances, in a "moving Manner, and I flatter myself you will be "attended unto:—Keep clear of all Reflections, "and be particular in your Facts, let them be well "supported, and Consequences justly represented, "in a striking Light, and the mutual Advantage that "will arise to Great-Britain and her Colonies, by "being relieved from your present Burthens."—

Extract of a Letter from New York, *October* 3.

"On Monday afternoon the Commissioners had a meeting, at which were present those from Boston, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and a standing Committee from the lower House of this province, appointed to hold a correspondence with the neighbouring Governments upon the Stamp-Act &c.—On Tuesday arrived an express from the Speaker of the Maryland Assembly, informing, that at the request of some of the Members, Governor Sharpe immediately and chearfully called the Assembly, who appointed Messrs. Tilgham, Ringold, and Murdock, three of the House, to attend the Congress, who are expected this Evening; as are also those from Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Yesterday a Letter from the Lower House of the Jersies came to hand, informing, that on this day the Members would convene, and appoint a Committee to join the Congress."

Another Letter, dated October 6th, says the Commissioners were all arrived, and would proceed upon Business in a few Days.

Since our last arrived here the Viper Sloop of War Capt. Lobb, from North Carolina, and on Friday sailed again for Rhode Island, having taken on board the Stamp Paper for the Use of that Colony.

Last Thursday Morning, about 9 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Distill House belonging to Jeremiah Green, Esq; in Atkinson Street, occasioned by the Head of one of the Stills blowing off; but by timely Assistance from the Inhabitants, it was soon extinguished, tho' not without considerable Damage being sustained thereby.

We hear that Numbers of young Persons in the Country are joining in Wedlock, earlier than they intended, supposing that the 1st of this Month, it would be difficult to have the Ceremony performed without paying deatly for *stamping*:—No less than 22 Couple were published on Sunday last at Marblehead, intending Marriage on the same Account.

We hear from Connecticut, that the Shop of Mr. Isaac Thompson of Woodbury, Merchants, was broke open in the Night of the 4th Instant, as also the Shop of Mr. Joseph Hopkins of the same Town, Goldsmith, and a great Quantity of small Articles carried from each of them; the Advertisement mentions one Frazier to be the Thief.

We hear from Cambridge, that Mr. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, is on Wednesday next to be installed HOLLISIAN Professor of Divinity at Harvard-College. The Solemnity to begin at 11 o'clock, A.M.

A Person in this Town, out of Curiosity, trying the Experiment of raising Cotton, has it now in Blossom in his Garden.

☞ The Public are hereby informed, that the Honorable ANDREW BELCHER, Esq; Register of the Court of Vice Admiralty for the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, has appointed Mr. *Ezekiel Price* to be his Deputy in the Room of *William Story*, Esq; who has resigned; and that the Business relative to said Court will be attended at Mr. *Price's* Office, the South Side of the Court-House.

We have of late received several Intimations from our Country Customers and others, that by Reason of the Notifications concerning Bankrupts being by Law oblig'd to be only published in the Massachusetts-Gazette, *they are thereby deprived of the Advantage of knowing who those Persons are, (as they do but seldom see that Paper) or of being informed to whom such of them as are Creditors are to apply to prove their Claims, in order to receive their Dividend of such Bankrupts Estates: We shall therefore insert in this Paper, Weekly, the Names, Occupations, and Places of Abode, of all those Persons who shall for the future be advertised in that Gazette as "absconding or concealing themselves from their Creditors;" or in other Words, such as shall be declared Bankrupts, that so such of our Customers who are interested may be notified thereof, and so have an opportunity, before it be too late, of making what further Enquiry they shall think proper.]*

From the Massachusetts-Gazette, *Oct.* 10. 1765.

BANKRUPTS.

Elizabeth Ridgeway, of Boston, Shopkeeper.
Benjamin Goldthwait, of Boston, Taylor.
Edward Oliver, of Malden, Victualler.
Ebenezer Pratt, of Lunenburg, Yeoman.
Nowell Dodge, jun. of Westford, Cooper.
Jonas Powers, of Lunenburg, Husbandman.
Thomas Ball, of Roxbury, Victualler.

See the Circular Letter in the Margin Page 180. 999 and the ad page 53. & vide page 177

To be sold at the Heart & Crown

[Price Two Shillings Lawful Money.]

OPPRESSION.

A POEM.

By an AMERICAN.

With NOTES, by a NORTH BRITON.

To see such crimes, and in so good a reign,
What hoops of iron can my spleen contain!

[As the above POEM, published in *London*, is wrote with peculiar spirit, and shows at large the causes from whence our public calamities proceed; we hope at the present juncture it will require nothing further to recommend it to the notice of every free born son of *America*.]

To be sold by the Printers *and* Booksellers *in* BOSTON

Doctor *Nathaniel Ames's* ALMANACK for the Year 1766.

To be sold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouse No. 5. *on the Long Wharf*,

Choice *Antigua* Sugars by the Hogshead and Tierce, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Starch, an Assortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Indigo, Bohea Tea, a few very good Lanthorn Leaves, Hosiery, Wool Cards, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome well-finish'd House,

with good Accommodations and convenient Out-Houses, and a large Store contiguous to the House, which with small Expence might be made a Dwelling House of, being three Stories high, with a fine Cellar under it, with Land and Garden sufficient for two Families; said House is very pleasantly situated at New Boston, and will be sold cheap, and the Pay made easy. For further Particulars enquire of *Benjamin & Edward Davis*, at their Store the South Side of the Town Dock.

☞ If said House is not sold by the beginning of *November* it will be to Let.

To be sold by Ziphion Thayer,

At the Golden-Lion, *near the Printers hereof*,

——*Very Cheap*——

A good and handsome red Harrateen Bed and Counterpin——very little the worse for the Wear.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

TO-MORROW, the 15th Instant,

At the Shop lately kept by William Tyler Kilby,

A variety of Braziery Ware, which will be sold in Lots; also two Barrel Coppers.——The Goods to be seen this Day. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock Forenoon.

TO BE SOLD

A large new Brick Double House,

with good Accommodations, situated in *William's* Court. For further Particulars enquire of Messrs. *Green* and *Boylstone*, or *John Rowe*.

WANTED,

FIVE or Six Hundred Tons of SHIPPING, on Freight from *South-Carolina* to the Markets. Any Persons disposed to charter them may enquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Robert Willson*, late of *Boston*, Wharfinger, deceased, represented Insolvent, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Mary Wilson*, of said *Boston*, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Taken by Execution,

And will be sold at the New Auction-Room, *by* Elias Dupee, TO-MORROW *at Eleven o'Clock, A.M.*

A Variety of Silks, and other Goods. Any Person may view the same this Day at the New Auction-Room.

N.B. Apothecary's Drugs, Drawers, and Bell-metal Mortar, Household Goods, Watches & Books, to be sold at Vendue, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at the aforesaid New Auction Room.

Custom-House, Boston, *Oct.* 12. 1765.

ENTERED-IN.

Howes from Rhode Island: Higgins, Shackmaple, Goodspeed and Andrews from Connecticut: Parker, Weston and Smith from Philadelphia: Pritchard from Virginia: Hale, Jenne and Dogget from No. Carolina: Brown from Jamaica: Atkins and Cockran from Newfoundland.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Dogget for Rhode Island: Brice for South Carolina: John Doubleday for Jamaica: Hopkins and Elijah Doubleday for West Indies.

CLEARED-OUT.

Burroughs, Freeman and Stocking for Connecticut: Morton and Parker for Philadelphia: Anthony for Virginia: Robinson and Ford for West Indies: Ingraham for Surranam: Easterbrooks for Jamaica: Oakes for Louisburg and Newfoundland: Taylor for Hull: Stutson and Lyde for LONDON.

LYME, *in Connecticut, Sept. 3. 1765.*

The 29th of August last, came on here, the tryal of J—S Stampman, Esq; before the Proctors of Liberty. He was indicted by the good people of this Colony: The accusations against him were, that not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being mov'd thereto by instigation of the Devil, he did, on the 29th of Sept. 1764, kill and murther one of his own Brethren, of the same Family to which he belonged: and that still further pursuing his wicked designs, he did, on the first of June 1765, enter into a confederacy with some other evil-minded, wicked, and malicious persons, to kill and destroy his own Mother, *Americana*, an inhabitant of the northern Parts of America: And urged on by Satan, with the warmest zeal to perpetrate this wicked crime, he, by the help of those designing persons, in confederacy with him, obtained a weapon wherewith to commit the horrid fact. The weapon he obtain'd was called a Stamp, which came from an antient, and lately Butctified seat in Europe: With this weapon his intent was on the 1st of Nov. following to have Stamp'd his languishing Mother, till she becoming unable to resist, and uncapable of supporting the grievous burthen, should expire: For which he was to have been allowed 8 per Ct. per Ann. out of the Rent of her estate. But whilst with these views his expectations were highly elevated, he was apprehended and arraigned in this court.—He pleaded not guilty, upon his trial; and mov'd to be tried by his Peers; but the court finding that part of English priviledge, was, partly, by the instrumentality of the prisoner, cut off, refused his motion. The fact being clearly proved, the counsel for the prisoner, in their defence insisted that the person said to be murthered the 29th of Sept. 1764, was but a Servant of his father's family, and that the pride of his heart had prompted him to take many unjust measures to raise his fortune above the proper bounds of his station in life, and was justly suspected of a design to throw off his subjection: That it thereby became necessary and just to put him to death; and that by the manner he was executed, others might be prevented making such dangerous attempts. As to that part of his indictment charging him with a design against his Mother, 'twas urg'd in his defence that as her fate was absolutely determin'd, and could not possibly be avoided, he had good right himself to be the executioner, since he should by that means save 8 per Ct. out of her estate, to himself, (which probably would be a living worth 500 or 600 per Ann) which might as well be put in his pocket as another's: That he did nothing to urge on his mother's fate; but only stood waiting to make the best of every chance to enrich himself, which he had right to do. In answer, 'twas said that as to the murdered person he had ever shewn a proper subjection to the family he belonged to: That he was neither illegitimate nor a Servant, but a Son; and therefore ought to enjoy all the priviledges that the other branches of the family did enjoy: That he had ever been ready to exert his power in defending the rights of the family, and never disobeyed any lawful commands: That after the prisoner had thus been the cause of the death of his innocent brother, he was hurried on without any regard to the laws of nature or the family, consenting to and endeavouring to promote unconstitutional and unnatural measures; till now at last he was found going to execute, in the most inhumane and barbarous manner, his own natural Mother: That no authority could justify so unnatural an act against an innocent person, never heard nor legally condemned: That his Mother had always liv'd a virtuous life, nor was ever publickly accused of any crime, &c.

The cause being thus fully heard, and fairly debated, the court upon mature deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and gave sentence against him, that he should forthwith tied to the tail of a cart, and drawn thro' all the principal streets in town, and at every corner end before every house should be publickly whip'd; and should be then drawn to a gallows erected at least 50 feet high, and be there hanged till he should be dead, and be then cut down by the common hangman, and buried at the meeting of three roads, and a monument erected over him, shewing the cause of his ignominious death, that the infamy of the crime might be perpetuated to after generations.—The said sentence was accordingly put in execution. The funeral ceremony was performed by the *Blacks* in the place, at which time there appeared a universal satisfaction in the countenances of all present, at the execution of one who had been often mentioned with distinction and respect, by people of all ranks in this colony, till by his treachery to his country and family the falacy of his heart was made perspicuous, in executing his plans to fill his own Coffers with riches, by endeavouring to make miserable all those for whom he ought to have had the highest veneration & regard; bringing them to the subjection of slaves, or rather making them his beasts of burthen. I will not omit to mention, that this court, with all the people who attended the execution and funeral occasion (which were very numerous) manifested the most loyal sentiments towards his Majesty and the present royal family.

Judges, *Brutus*, *Cassius*, and *Cato*.
Council for } Mr. *Sidney*, and Mr. *Hampden*.
Prosecutor }
Council for the prisoner. *Scroggs* and *Jeffries*.

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Captains *Deverson* and *Shand*,

A Fresh Assortment of

English and *India* GOODS;

A great Variety of Winter Goods

particularly:

Which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates, both by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market Where may be also had, Bohea Tea by the Chest, and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and fashionable Assortment of Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting CORNHILL, BOSTON,
Has imported in Captains HULME *and* SHAND,

An Assortment of Goods for the Season,

which he will sell at the lowest Advance for Cash. *N. B.* CASH will be paid for good Pot-Ash.

William Fisher

In CORNHILL,

Has imported in Captain *Shand*, who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of English GOODS, which he sells at the cheapest Rates.

Jonathan & John Amory

Just below the Town House in King-street.

Have just imported a large and general Assortment of English GOODS, suited to the Season, as also Nails, Glass, Gun Powder and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or Hundred Weight; all which they sell at the lowest Rates, as they have every Thing at the first Hand.

Just Imported from London *in the Captains* Deverson *and* Shand, *by*

Joshua Gardner *and* Co.

A Fresh Assortment of Winter GOODS, which they intend to sell at the very lowest Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at their Shop at the Crown & Comb in Cornhill; where may be had choice Sperma Ceti Candles by the Box.

Imported and to be sold by

Herman Brimmer,

At Ralph Inman, *Esq;'s Store* on Greene's *Wharf*, Cheap for Cash,

An Assortment of *English* Goods

suitable for the Season. ☞ Also *Russia* and *English* Duck, Ticklenburg, Osnabrigs, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, Boxes of Mustard, Ditto of Glass Ware, a few Chests of *Florence* Oil, &c. &c. &c.

This Day is open'd,

A new Shop of English GOODS,

at the Store lately improv'd by GREEN & WALKER, opposite Mr. *Cooper's* Meeting-House—consisting of Linens, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, &c. too many to be here mention'd, which will be sold very cheap.

WANTED, *a large* Dutch STOVE. Any Person possessed of one and is willing to dispose of it, may hear of a Purchaser, by enquiring of the Printers.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Catalogue for the Library of HARVARD-COLLEGE in *Cambridge*, acquaint the Public, that they propose very soon to forward a Catalogue to *London*: And in order to prevent an unnecessary increase of Duplicates, they desire that such Gentlemen, as purpose to give Books to the Library, would as soon as may be, send the Books or a Catalogue of them, to either the Rev. President, Mr. Professor *Winthrop*, at *Cambridge*, the Hon. Mr. *Hubbard*, or the Rev. Mr. *Eliot*, at *Boston*.——And all who have any Books in their Possession belonging to the former Library, are desired to return them to any one of those Gentlemen.

Just Publish'd,

And Sold by R. & S. Draper, T. & J. Fleet, Edes & Gill, *and* Green & Russell.

Ames's Almanack

Reviv'd and improv'd for the Year 1766.

Containing what has been usual in said Almanack.

Particular Care is taken to have the Courts in the several Governments corrected by the last Laws: The Roads with the Stages corrected from last Year, with a considerable Addition of them, &c.

By a Student *of* Harvard-College.

By a late Student of Harvard-College.

Price before the *Stamp-Act* takes Place, *Half a Dollar* per Dozen, and 6 *Coppers* single.

Imported from LONDON,
And to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boston*,
A large Assortment of English and India Goods, fit for all Seasons, viz.

Broad Cloths, German Serges,

knapt and plain Beaver Coating and Bearskins most colours, with Trimmings suitable for the same; Velvet Shapes for Jackets cheap; Mens Cloaths of all Sizes, with a great Assortment of Stocking Breeches; Cardinals and Shades, Sattin Hats and Bonnets quilted and plain, coloured Crapes, Necklaces, Earings and Pendants, and a genteel Assortment of Ribbons, Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the Dozen, scarlet, crimson, black & cloth-colour'd Taffaty, Persians, Trimmings for Gowns and Sacks, Fillets and Tippets for Women & Children, Irish Hollands, sprig'd & plain Camblets, flower'd and plain Russels, Chinces, Worsted Grograms, yard & half yard Poplins, Capuchin Silks, scarlet, pink and black Sattins Kerseys, Baize and Flannels, Boys Shoes cheap. Womens best *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 36s. O. T. by the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the single Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or less Quantity, with great Encouragement to licensed Persons; and by the single pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven & three pence: Also the very best Hyson Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound. and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the best Kind; and if otherwise will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the said *Jolley Allen*.

On THURSDAY the 24th Instant, will be performed at CONCERT-HALL, a public CONCERT of MUSICK, to consist of select Pieces composed by the best Masters.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

TICKETS to be had at said Hall, and of *Green* and *Russell* in Queen-street, at Half a Dollar each.

Whereas the Proprietors of the settling Lots in *Pittsfield*, in the County of *Berkshire*, at a legal Meeting on the 5th Day of *March* 1764, Voted that there should be raised upon the said settling Lots the Sum of *Ninety Pounds*, to encourage Mr. *Thomas Allen* to settle with them in the Work of the Gospel Ministry, to be paid to him *Thirty Pounds* yearly, 'till the Whole should be paid; and also *Four Pounds* and *Ten Shillings* for the Cost of his Ordination: Which Tax of *Thirty-four Pounds* and *Ten Shillings* has been made and published according to Law, amounting to *Eleven Shillings* and *six Pence* on each Lot.

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors of said Lots, that unless they pay unto *David Bush*, Treasurer of said Proprietors, their respective Assessments or Proportions of said Tax, on or before the Fourteenth of *November* next, that so much of their respective Lots as shall be sufficient to pay said Tax, will, on the said 14th Day of *November*, be sold at a public Vendue at the House of Mr. *James Easton*, Innholder in said *Pittsfield*, by us

Sept. 24. 1765. *Daniel Hubbard*, *David Bush*, *Josiah Wright*, } Assessors and Committee of said Proprietors.

Whereas the Great and General Court in *Concord*, in *May* 1764, did grant or order a Tax of *One Penny* per Acre should be laid on all the Lands that are laid out in *Winchendon*, in the County of *Worcester*, being private Property, for three Years successively, and we the Subscribers having assessed the second Year's Tax on said Lands, pursuant to said Grant or Order of Court, and committed said Assessment to Mr. *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector of Taxes in said Town:

THESE are therefore to notify the Proprietors and all Owners of Lands in *Winchendon* aforesaid, that except they pay said Assessment, or their Tax respectively, to said *Daniel Goodridge*, Collector, in said *Winchendon*, their Lands, or so much of them as will pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at publick Vendue on Wednesday the twenty second Day of *January* next ensuing, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. *Jonathan Stimson*, Innholder in *Winchendon*, and so from Day to Day said Vendue to be continued by Adjournment or Adjournments, till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid.

Winchendon, *Octob.* 3. 1765. *Theo's Mansfield*, *Nathaniel Bixbe*, *Benoni Boynton*, } Assessors.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Josiah Ingersole for a Passage on him for Accepting the Office of Stamp